

BOROUGH OF HYDE

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH



Public Health Department,  
Greenfield Street,  
HYDE, Cheshire.



BOROUGH OF HYDE

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1968

A.S. DILLING, M.B., B.Ch., D.M.  
Health Department, Greenfield Street,  
Hyde.

Tel: 061-360-242



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SECTION I

BOROUGH OF HYDE HEALTH COMMITTEE

(31st December, 1968)

Chairman: Councillor E.C. Clark.

His Worship the Mayor: (Alderman J. Leonard Hulse, J.P.)

Alderman W. Barton.

Councillor I. Stopford.

" J.B. Keighley.

" E. Welsby.

" Mrs. M. Lucas.

" J.G. Lucas.

" C. Shenton.

" K. Ward.

" Dr. W.H. Jones

STAFF OF THE BOROUGH OF HYDE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A.S. Darling, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

T. Nicholson.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

A. Blackhurst.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

J.E. Williams.

I. Holmes - commenced 1.4.68.  
resigned 6.9.68.

A. Swindells - resigned 5.1.68.

M. Kippax - commenced 22.7.68.

MEAT INSPECTORS:

C. Seddon.

H. Parker.

G.B. Beard - commenced 5.8.68.

TECHNICAL ASSISTANT (SMOKE CONTROL):

B. Selby.

CHIEF CLERK:

B. Gorman.

OTHER CLERICAL STAFF:

H. Creathorn - commenced 11.3.68.

H.J. Gee.

M.J. Rhodes.

HYDE DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE

(CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

Members of the Divisional Health Committee

As on 31st December, 1968

CHAIRMAN

Councillor I. Stopford

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

Mrs. R.M. Frost

EX OFFICIO: County Alderman Sir G. Asbury (Chairman, County Health Committee).  
County Councillor A. Richardson (Deputy Chairman, County Health Committee).

COUNTY COUNCIL: W. Barton Esq. Mrs. M. Bayes.  
F.C. Couzens Esq. G.A. Young Esq.  
T. Langford Esq.

HYDE BOROUGH COUNCIL: E.C. Clark Esq. H. Hibbert Esq. J.P.  
Mrs. M. Lucas. A. Cryer Esq.  
I. Stopford Esq. H.M. Edwardes-Evans Esq.  
C. Shenton Esq. Dr. W.H. Jones.  
J.G. Lucas Esq. G. Robinson Esq.

TINTWISTLE R.D.C. Councillor C.L. Whiting.

LONGDONDALE U.D.C. Councillor Eric Mercer. Councillor P.J. Leigh

CO-OPTED MEMBERS: Mrs. R.M. Frost representing Longdendale U.D.C.  
Mrs. M. Mercer " Divisional Executive for Education.  
Mrs. B.A. Beever " Tintwistle R.D.C.  
Mrs. A. Heaton. " District Nursing Association.  
Dr. J.C.B. Bennett " Local Medical Panel Committee.  
Mrs. G.R. Adamson " Hyde Borough Council  
Mrs. E.C. Clark " " " "  
Dr. S.H. Jackson " Ashton, Hyde and Glossop  
Hospital Management Committee.

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CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE Charles E. Spence Esq.

STAFF OF HYDE DIVISIONAL HEALTH AND SCHOOL  
MEDICAL SERVICES OF THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Divisional Medical Officer  
and School Medical Officer

\* A.S. Darling, M.B., B.Ch. B.A.O., D.P.H.

Assistant County Medical Officer

Jean M. Halliwell, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.O.S.  
L.R.C.P., D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.C.H.

Dental Surgeon

Miss. L. Kippen, L.D.S. D.P.D.

Consultant Anaesthetist

Dr. C.A. Mays, M.B., Ch.B.

Divisional Administrative  
Assistant

B. Gorman Esq.

Clerical Staff

Mrs. S. Wilson.  
Mrs. B.S. Robertson (Commenced 30.9.68) vice Mrs. J.C. Dean  
(resigned 1.11.68)  
Mrs. I. Greenhalgh ( " 22.7.68) vice Mrs. J. Taylor  
(resigned 5.69)  
Miss. S.M. Turner  
Miss. J. Charlton ( " 3.7.68) vice Miss. B. Tarrant  
(resigned 17.5.69)  
Miss. M.M. Givens.  
Mrs. G. Starbuck-Ashton.  
Miss. M. O'Connell.  
Mrs. E. Bryant. ( " 15.7.68) vice Mrs. K.M. Gregory  
(resigned 12.7.68)  
Mrs. A.L. Gratton.  
Mrs. B.A. Marshall.  
Mrs. J.A. Turner (resigned)

Health Visitors/School Nurses

Miss. M. Taylor Mrs. J. Beaumont.  
Mrs. S. Scott (resigned 31.12.68)  
Miss. E. Plaiter (resigned 12.8.68)  
Miss. M.A. Lane (resigned 30.6.68)  
Mrs. A. Tomkins (resigned 31.10.68)  
Mrs. H.T. Scott Miss. W. Watkins.  
Mrs. K. Whyatt (commenced 1.11.68)  
Miss. M. Morriss (commenced 9.9.68)

District Nurses - Hyde

Mr. S. Steeles. Miss. E. Ramsden.  
Miss. G. McClean. Miss. N. McClean  
Mrs. M.C. Scott. Miss. E. Palfreyman  
(resigned 15.7.69)  
(part-time staff in addition)

District Nurse Mottram and  
Broadbottom

Mrs. B. Scott.

District Nurse Hollingsworth  
and Thintwistle.

Mrs. M.A. Clarke.



Midwives

Mrs. E. Hudson.  
 Mrs. M. Williams.  
 Mrs. M. Slack.  
 Mrs. H.B. Parris  
 (commenced 6.68)

Mrs. K. O'Grady.  
 Mrs. Y. Sidebottom.  
 Miss. M.M. Todd.  
 (resigned 6.68)

Clinic Nurses

Mrs. D. Farmer  
 Mrs. A. Brough (commenced 18.11.68)

Adult Training Centre Superintendent

L.S.C. Thorpe Esq.

Junior Training Centre Supervisor

Mrs. J. Tomkinson (resigned 20.12.68)  
 Post vacant at 31.12.68.

Domestic Help Supervisor

Mrs. F.M. Partridge.

Occupational Therapist

Mrs. S.M. Lewis.

Clinical Specialists attending Clinics at  
the Division

Orthopaedic Surgeon

// Mr. V.H. Wheble, F.R.C.S. (Wednesday A.M. weekly)

Gynaecologist

// Mr. M. Dransfield (2nd and 4th Friday P.M.)

County Oculist

Dr. F.W.C. Brown, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Practitioners attending Clinics on  
Sessional basis

Central Clinic

Dr. M. Feingold

Bayley Hall

Dr. J.M. Halliwell

Gee Cross

Dr. W. Tait (resigned 4.11.68)

Dr. W. Bennett (commenced 11.11.68)

Longdendale and Tintwistle

Dr. H.F. Sugden and Dr. R. Clarke.

Hattersley

Dr. I. MacPherson, Dr. D.H. Wickenden,

Dr. F.E. Tomney.

Senior Mental Welfare Officer

G.E. Lancelley Esq.

Senior Speech Therapist

Mrs. R. Eaton.

Perinatal Teacher of the Deaf

Miss. D. Taylor (for children under 7 years)

Mr. T. Harrison (for children 7 years and over)

// Staff of Regional Hospital Board allocated to  
 specific duties within the Hyde Division.

\* Part-time Divisional Health, Part-time Borough Health



## SECTION II

Public Health Department,  
Greenfield Street,  
HYDE.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Council,

I have the honour to present my Report on the Health of Hyde during 1968.

Our population at mid 1968 is estimated by the Registrar General to be 38,870. This figure exceeds that of the 1961 census by 7,130 and the estimate for mid 1963 by 6,520. From 1962 onwards, dwellings in Hyde, including Hattersley, have increased steadily and during the years 1963 to 1968 inclusive, 2,580 additional dwellings became inhabited in the Borough. These extra homes should mean an increase of at least 7,700 people. During these same six years the natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths was no less than 1,017. Thus our population should have gone up over that of mid 1963 by at least 8,700 giving us a mid 1963 population of 41,000 and not as estimated, 38,870. In the last three years alone (1966 - 1968) the natural increase was 601 while the increase in dwellings was in the order of 1,730 and yet we have been credited during these years with a population increase of only 980. 379 occupants for over 1,700 houses! One begins to wonder just how the guesstimating machine really works.

The following table shows how our deaths and births together with our houses have fluctuated during the six years 1963 to 1968.

Year	Estimated Population for mid year	Number of Inhabited dwellings at end of year	Deaths			Live Births	Natural Increase (excess births over deaths)
			M	F	Total		
1968	38,870	14,088	212	304	516	676	+ 160
1967	38,760	14,105	243	254	497	712	+ 215
1966	38,740	13,800	242	267	509	735	+ 226
1965	37,990	12,354	272	267	539	697	+ 158
1964	35,380	11,681	238	279	517	674	+ 157
1963	32,350	11,525	246	234	480	581	+ 101
TOTAL							+ 1017

Deaths in the year totalled 516 giving us an adjusted death rate of 13.3 per thousand living. This may be compared with the national figure of 11.9 per thousand living. This figure is much the same as in recent years but concedes an unusual feature in that 1968 produced a substantial drop in male deaths coupled with a substantial increase in female deaths. The excess of female deaths was mainly in those aged 75 and over and the drop in male deaths was mainly in those under the age of 65.

In noting these figures it is worth remembering two facts:-

1. Small populations tend to produce big swings in the statistical pendulum so it may well be that the figures for 1969 will redress the balance.
2. Hyde has three old persons homes as well as a long stay geriatric hospital, all of which have a preponderance of females.

The birth rate when adjusted is still well above the national average being 18.4 per 1,000 living compared with the national figure of 16.9. This year the figure for illegitimate births shows a sharp rise to 9.8 per hundred living births, national figure is 8.5. This again may be only a statistical swing as in former years the Hyde figure has kept consistently below the national average.

No less than 28 persons during the year died from lung cancer, 23 being males and no less than 5 being females. 8 of the male deaths were under the age of 65. Coronary heart disease produced its usual high figure with 48 male deaths and 44 female deaths. No less than 18 of the male deaths were under the age of 65 while the bulk of the female deaths were over that age. Strokes in one form or another provided 43 male deaths and 58 female deaths and again the figures show that the under 65 male deaths outnumbered the females by nearly 2 to 1. Deaths due to chronic bronchitis showed a drop as far as the men are concerned but even so they played their part in contributing to the untimely deaths of those under 65. My purpose in drawing your attention to the untimely deaths due to lung cancer, coronary heart disease, strokes and bronchitis is to remind the Council that the smoking of cigarettes is largely responsible for the majority of these deaths. I have probably said enough in previous years of this subject and I will say no more on this occasion.

This is my last report on the Health of Hyde as I am about to turn my back on public health and enter general practice. I have been engaged in public health work for over 22 years and it is only after much heart searching that I am taking this step. My main reason for going back into clinical medicine has been the steady diminution in the need for medical guidance in the field of environmental preventive medicine. The infectious diseases that were a substantial problem in my early days are now largely under control. Action to deal with those that still demand vigilance is now more a matter of national policy and decisions at the centre than of local responsibility. The killing diseases of today are now linked much more closely with our personal habits than with the hazards of our environment. Changes in these habits such as a reduction in smoking or the widespread adoption of fluoridation can only be influenced by Government action. As the need for the presence of a full time Medical Officer of Health in relatively small districts has diminished so the work formerly done by health departments such as the running of clinics, etc. has been passing into the hands of the general practitioner. As I see the future the presence of a whole time Medical Officer of Health is only justified where the population greatly exceeds that of Hyde. Perhaps the day will

return when a general practitioner who has had the specified training of a public health officer will provide part time cover as Medical Officer of Health for the area in which he works. Time will tell.

In conclusion may I thank the Borough Council of Hyde for their unfailing interest in the support of all measures concerning the Health of Hyde. It has been a pleasure to work here and it is with much regret that I say goodbye. My thanks are also due in no small measure to my many colleagues in other departments and in particular to the nursing, public health and administrative and clerical staff of the health department. This year, in which I am writing this report, saw the retirement of Mr. Nicholson, Chief Public Health Inspector of the Borough for many years and I would like to add my tribute to the many already paid to the very excellent work that he has done in this town. We have lost a first class officer and a most helpful colleague. I wish every success to Mr. Blackhurst who takes his place.

Yours faithfully,

A.S. DARLING

Medical Officer of Health

Hyde Borough Council



### SECTION III

#### GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,170
Population (Census 1961)	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,740
Population (Registrar-General's Estimates for 1967)	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,870
Number of Inhabited Houses as at 31st December, 1967	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,088

#### POPULATION

As the Hattersley Estate fills up so the Hyde population total moves with it. The mid-year figure for 1968 is estimated at 38,870.

#### LIVE BIRTHS REGISTERED

Legitimate	.....	Males	317	Females	.....	293	Total	610
Illegitimate	.....	Males	25	Females	.....	41	Total	66
								<u>676</u>

Crude Birth Rate.....	Hyde	17.4	England and Wales ....	16.9
	Comparability Factor			1.06
	Local adjusted Birth Rate		....	18.44

#### STILLBIRTHS

Legitimate	.....	Males	9	Females	.....	7	Total	16
Illegitimate	.....	Males	1	Females	.....	1	Total	2
								<u>18</u>

#### DISCUSSION ON BIRTH RATE

The adjusted birth rate is 18.44 per thousand of the population. This is slightly down on the adjusted birth rate for 1967 which was 19.5 per thousand but is well above the national rate of 16.9 per 1,000.

## CAUSE OF DEATH - FEMALE

## AGE IN YEARS

CAUSES OF DEATH - FEMALES				AGE IN YEARS									
		all Ages	4 Weeks	1 Year and Under	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B14	" " " "	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	3
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
B19(5)	Leukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B19(6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, Etc.	28	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	9	6	8
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
B46(4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1	4
B27	Hypertensive Disease	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	6
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	16	20
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	8
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	2	33
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	6
B31	Influenza	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5
B32	Pneumonia	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	19
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	3
B33(2)	Asthma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B46(8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B41	Other Complications of Pregnancy, Etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B46(10)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B42	Congenital Anomalies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45	Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	28	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	28
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
BE48	All Other Accidents	6	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total All Causes		304	4	3	2	-	1	3	2	11	40	77	161

## CAUSE OF DEATH - MALE

	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and Under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
B35 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B34 Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	12	3
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(5) Leukaemia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B19(6) Other Malignant Neoplasms, Etc.	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	6	4
B20 Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(3) Mental Disorders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, Etc.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
B27 Hypertensive Disease	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1	1	1
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2	23	7
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	3
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	17	17
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
B31 Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B32 Pneumonia	16	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	9
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	6	2
B33(2) Asthma	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B34 Peptic Ulcer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B46(10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1
B42 Congenital Anomalies	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B45 Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B247 Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
B248 All Other Accidents	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
B249 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total All Causes	212	8	1	1	2	1	1	8	14	40	80	56

## DEATHS REGISTERED

Males	212	Females	Total	516
Death Rate: Hyde	13.3	England and Wales:		11.9
		Comparability Factor:		1.00
		Local adjusted Death Rate:		13.3

The total number of deaths registered at all ages was 516 giving a crude death rate of 13.13 per 1,000, compared with the average figure of 13.91 for the previous five years. For comparative purposes with other areas this rate - adjusted by using the comparability figure supplied by the Registrar General - is 13.3 per 1,000 population as against 11.9 for the whole country.

Approximately 70 per cent of the deaths occurred in persons over pensionable age, the actual figure being:-

	M		F	
	No.	%	No.	%
Deaths under 65 years of age	76	36	66	21
Deaths between 65 and 74 years of age	80	38	77	25
Deaths 75 years and over	56	26	161	54
Totals	212	100	204	100

## INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY RATES

The number of infants who died under the age of 12 months was 11 revealing an infant mortality rate of 24 per 1,000 births. There were 18 still-births during the year giving a still-birth rate of 26 per 1,000. As an indication of the risk of child-birth it is useful to consider the Peri-natal mortality, i.e. still-births plus infant deaths in the first week of life. With this standard the Hyde figure is 42.00 per 1,000.



## SECTION IV

### REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Hyde.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen;

This is the last report which I shall be privileged to make before retiring on November 1st, 1969. In it I should like to review very briefly, the progress made since I came to Hyde in 1937.

Probably the Department's most important work lies in its various activities connected with Housing. In slum clearance, 2,648 houses have been represented for clearance or closure, and when you consider that in 1930 before the bulk of new buildings in the 1930's commenced, the total number of houses in the borough was 8,950, this forms a high proportion of the older houses in Hyde. (from 1930 incidentally, 6,509 new dwellings have been built, 3,224 by the Council and 3,375 others).

In the H.C.H.'s report for 1937 the number of houses with waste water closets having no cistern flush is shown to be 4,780. These have virtually been wired out, mainly by Slum Clearance and the Council's own Conversion Grant schemes, and partly by Standard Grants and Improvement Grants. Three Improvement Areas have been declared wherein suitable houses can be compulsorily provided with bathrooms, wash-basins, indoor toilets and running hot water, and it is not too much to hope that within a few years, with the help of the increased grants available under the Housing Act 1969, all of Hyde's houses will have these amenities.

In 1937, an Overcrowding Survey was carried out which showed Hyde to have 187 overcrowded dwellings, according to a legal standard which must be regarded as poor. All these cases of overcrowding were quickly dealt with and only an odd case arises nowadays.

Repair of rented houses has always been a prominent part of our housing work, and this is likely to increase under the new Housing Act, which has as its main aim the preservation and improvement of older houses. But one aspect of housing work that used to be troublesome I am led to say has almost disappeared - infestation by bed bugs. Dealing with these and other vermin used to keep one man almost fully occupied, and it was my job to supervise the burning of houses in Donnanbrook, the old Charles Street area on the site of which the present Bus Station stands. The Health Committee in 1938 preferred to pay compensation to the demolition contractors for material destroyed by fire rather than risk having bug-infested timber spread abroad.

In food inspection there have been many changes, particularly in meat inspection. In 1937 we had in Hyde sixteen private slaughterhouses in which 3,160 food animals were killed. In 1941 after food rationing was introduced, inspectors from Hyde had to travel to Stockport to carry out meat inspection there, and this arrangement lasted until 1953. At first we had to provide inspectors every other week, but later this was reduced to once a fortnight. In 1943, 2,727 food animals were inspected. After 1953 we did no meat inspection until 1962 when T. Hall & Son Ltd. opened a

new slaughterhouse adjoining their food factory. We are increasing at about 250,000 pigs per annum there. In 1927 a fair amount of time was spent visiting our 51 dairy farms, and sampling milk for various tests, the most important of which was the test for tubercle bacilli. In that year 19 per cent of samples for this test were positive. Supervision of farms has passed to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and milk sampling at the farm is carried out by the County Council. It is comforting to know that instead of the terribly high percentage of positive samples 31 years ago, it is many years since a positive tubercle sample was taken in Hyde. The distribution of milk is now largely in the hands of the big dairy firms and 96 per cent of milk sold is heat treated. It seems a long way from the pre-war days of the producer-retailer, and Clean Milk Commissions. The 4 per cent of farm bottled milk still produces its problems, mainly from *Brucella Abortus* which can produce Undulant Fever in humans. Most Public Health workers are convinced that the way to eliminate this danger is in slaughter and compensation, the method which has been so successful with bovine tuberculosis.

The time formerly taken in milk sampling and farm inspection has now been more than taken up by the routine checking of food sold in the restaurants, of sausages, pies etc. in cattle factories, and in taking over the work designed to protect the consumer of these products.

Next to housing and clear drainage I consider the smoke test problem in environmental health since 1937 is undoubtedly Smoke Control. There was virtually no control over the domestic chimney, and factory chimneys produced a good deal of smoke. Industrial chimneys have improved considerably largely since the passing of the Clean Air Act in 1956. This Act also enabled local authorities to control the domestic chimney, and since 1956 Hyde has placed 80 per cent of the area of the borough, and 75 per cent of its premises under Smoke Control Orders. This has been costly, but it has been money well spent. It is no accident that Hyde has no longer suffered from fog for several years, and there are several other towns in the district.

In refuse collection and disposal there have been improvements in collection vehicles, mechanical aids to controlled tipping and we have built a new depot, and no doubt there will be further improvements locally in disposal of refuse, with incineration as the ultimate goal. But controlled tipping has reclaimed many acres of land in the district, and when the Parks Dept. has completed the work of converting this land into playing fields, it will represent a great improvement in the area.

Among the lesser duties of the Department probably the most spectacular advance has been in Rodent Control. When I came to Hyde it was mainly done by the County Council. The County Council employed one ratcatcher for the whole of the County, and when he came to Hyde we used to feel like putting up the flag on the Town Hall. The need to conserve food supplies during the war brought about a great deal of research into this subject, and we can now offer a free service for dealing with rats and mice in domestic premises, together with regular treatment of sewers and other sources of rat infestation.

During my period of service in Hyde, I have served under seven different Health Committee Chairmen, and I have cause to be grateful to all of them.

for their guidance and support. On looking back I find that there have been few changes among the Chief Officers. The present M.O.H. is only the third I have worked with in Hyde, and all three are still going strong, and I have known only three Town Clerks, three Borough Surveyors and four Borough Treasurers, which suggests that Hyde is not such a bad place to work in. I have certainly enjoyed living and working here, and I look back with pleasure and remember with gratitude the former colleagues who have passed through my Department, many of whom have obtained responsible positions elsewhere. I would like to express my thanks to them and to the present staff of the Health Department for their loyal help and co-operation, and to members of the Council, past and present, for their support. I would like also to express appreciation for the co-operation and help I have received from the chiefs and members of other Departments over the years, and in particular for the help and support of the three M.O.H. under whom I have served, Dr. Campbell Brown, Dr. Turner and Dr. Darling.

Your obedient servant,

T. HIGGINS.

## SECTION V

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLY

Water is supplied by Manchester Corporation (Woodhead Supply) and is available to almost every dwelling in the Borough and is satisfactory in quality and quantity. The service reservoirs have all been roofed over, and a new service reservoir to replace Pudding Lane reservoir came into commission in 1965.

The new Godley filtration plant is now completed and in use, which means that all the water supplied to Hyde is now filtered.

A local supply for industrial purposes is stored in small reservoirs in the town and is filtered but considered unfit for domestic use without sterilisation.

5 samples of drinking water were taken, none of which was unsatisfactory. The Manchester Corporation also maintains regular bacteriological and chemical analysis, including examination for fluoridicity.

#### SEWAGE

Reconstruction to extend the Sewage Works was completed in 1939 involving radial flow sedimentation followed by bacteriological filtration and humus treatment. The works have recently required further extension to accommodate increased industrial flow and overfill development in the Hattersley area. These extensions include sludge digestion as part of the treatment, and they were completed early in 1966.

#### PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The Hyde Corporation Baths were opened on 4th May, 1899 and extended in 1913. Of the two Swimming Pools, one has a capacity of 100,000 gallons and the other 60,000 gallons. There are also two suites of Private Baths - Males 10 and 4 Shower Units and Females 4; and 1 Sauna Unit and Sun-ray Unit, which will accommodate 75 persons a day. All the evening and week-end sessions have been fully booked over the year.

A Municipal Laundry was attached to the Baths in 1955, and completely re-equipped in 1967 with four 25 lbs fully automatic washing machines, two high speed water extractors, two 25 lbs and one 50 lbs tumbler driers. There is also a 60 inch bed rotary ironing machine. There are also four sink units for hand washing if required.

A fenced in play-area is attached to the laundry.

The new heating system which was completed in 1968 has a Marshall Cleaverbrook fully automatic oil fired boiler and provides all steam for hot water and heating requirements.



The Filtration system installed in 1938 consists of two horizontal Pulsometer Filters with a turnover of 3-4 hours for each pool. Each pool has its own chlorinator which operates the breakpoint system with which a free chlorine residual of 2.5 p.p.m. is maintained. The pool water is tested at least four times per day to ensure that it complies with the Ministry's minimum standards.

Two samples of water have been taken with satisfactory results. No B. Coli have been found in any samples taken since June, 1949.

#### SWIMMING INSTRUCTION OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

The Swimming Baths are extensively used by Education Departments for the teaching of swimming to scholars in Hyde, Longdendale, Bredbury and Denton.

Both Swimming Pools are in use from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive making 106 classes per week. The number of scholars who attended the baths during the 1968 season was over 63,000. Four qualified instructors, two full time and two part time, assisted by the class teachers give swimming instruction. Various tests of ability are carried out from time to time. The Test aimed at by most children is the Amateur Swimming Association Personal Survival Awards and also the Royal Life Saving Society Awards. The more competent swimmers, on completing several survival and life saving tests, are awarded free passes for a year.

In the small pool 16 classes of private lessons each day for 5 year olds and upwards are held, for which there is a waiting list of 400. Special "Learn to Swim" crash courses are run during school holidays.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The figures given in Tables 1 and 2 reveal the number of cases of infectious disease among the population.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1968

Notifiable diseases	Under 15							25 plus	Age Unknown
	Year	1	2	3	4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	
Scarlet Fever	-	-	2	2	2	14	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Measles	7	19	36	28	20	35	2	-	-
Dysentery	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other Forms Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Infectious Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-
	10	19	40	30	25	56	4	-	6

TABLE 2

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1959 - 1968

This table indicates the trend of the more common diseases since 1959:-

	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Scarlet Fever	38	14	19	48	14	12	31	67	32	21
Measles	411	17	548	69	302	269	113	347	59	147
Whooping Cough	39	29	16	3	7	14	1	5	26	3
Tuberculosis of Lungs	8	8	29	9	6	23	11	6	9	4
Tuberculosis of other sites	-	2	2	2	-	-	1	1	2	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-

REMOVAL TO SUITABLE PREMISES OF PERSONS IN NEED OF CARE  
AND ATTENTION

In urgent cases where removal to hospital is required without delay, action can be taken under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, and an order can be made by a local Justice of the Peace requiring the patient to be taken to hospital or other suitable accommodation. The action is only taken where there is complete lack of home care and where the person refuses all care and attention.



## HOUSING

### SLUM CLEARANCE

Only three Clearance Areas were represented during the year, one of which was made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase Order.

The Clearance Areas were:-

No. 141 (Springbank Street)	-	C.A. No.141/1969	-	8 houses
No. 142 (Chadwick Street)	-	C.P.O. No.52/1968	-	10 houses
No. 143 (Dawson Street)	-	C.A. No.143/1968	-	13 houses

No objections were made in respect of the Springbank Area. In the two others, public inquiries have been held. Two of the Orders have been confirmed.

In addition seven Individual Unfit Houses were represented, in respect of all of which Closing Orders were made.

The drop in Clearance Areas was largely due to Council policy, the emphasis being shifted from condemning to saving houses. Many inspections were made of houses on our Schedule of Unfit Houses, as a result of which 49 houses are to be removed from the Schedule when necessary repairs are carried out.

### COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

Our new Improvement Area (No.3) was declared during the year. It contains 435 houses, 105 of which were tenanted. Of these 22 were already up to Standard Grant level. There were also 17 empty houses which will presumably become owner occupied. At the end of the year no notices had been served in respect of this area.

### STATISTICS

#### NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

1. By the Local Authority	60
2. By other bodies or persons	15

# INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1.	(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1662
	(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	2959
2.	(a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932.	149
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose.	149
3.		Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation.	86
4.		Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	153

## REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their offices.

53

## ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1)	Number of houses in respect of which notices were served	108
(2)	Number of houses in which defects were remedied:-	
	(a) by owners	66
	(b) by Local Authority	27

## DEFECTIVE HOUSES 1934-58 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 Total

Houses demolished or finally closed	723	199	110	94	185	145	193	237	90	172	92	2340
Houses or parts of houses closed or vacated	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	136

## NUMBER OF PERSONS DISPLACED FROM HOUSES TO BE DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED

<u>From</u>	<u>Families</u>	<u>Persons</u>
Clearance Area 1968	76	198
Individual Houses 1968	10	23
Total since inception of programme in 1934	1873	5450

## BOROUGH OF HYDE - HOUSING DEPARTMENT

Lettings during calendar year 1968

Transfers	69
Exchanges	17

From unfit houses 86

### FROM GENERAL WAITING LIST

Lodgings in council houses	9
Lodgings in private houses	22
Tenants	45

Others 11

Total No. of Families 259

### CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

No applications for Certificates of disrepair were received during the year, nor applications for the cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair.

### DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

During the year the following articles were destroyed at the request of their owners, following deaths, long illnesses, or for other reasons -

Beds	221
Bedsteads	97
Mattresses	240
Pillows	71

Two houses were found to be bug infested, and were treated by the Department.

Treatment was also carried out in 29 cases for the eradication of cockroaches from houses and food premises.

### CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

The number of dwellings fitted with closets of the various types at the end of 1968 was approximately:-

<u>W.C's with</u> <u>Cistern flush</u>	<u>W.C's hand flushed</u> <u>and waste water</u>	<u>Privies</u>	<u>Pails</u>	<u>Chemical</u> <u>Closets</u>
13,105	634	9	36	2

In 1948 the Council provided a grant of £5 to be paid towards the cost of converting waste-water closets to cistern-flushed W.C's, and up to the end of the financial year 1962-63, 1,083 grants had been approved. At this stage the Council decided on a policy of compulsory conversion, and in 1965-66 tenders were accepted for the compulsory conversion of 109 waste-water closets

and in addition there were 19 voluntary conversions. The new grant for voluntary conversions was fixed at £13 or half the cost of the work, whichever is the lesser. This amount was increased to £15 in December, 1965.

#### INSPECTION OF THE BOROUGH

The following table has been prepared to show the number and nature of the inspections made during the year, the number and type of notices served, and the result of such notices.

TABLE 3  
STATEMENT OF SANITARY INSPECTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
31st DECEMBER, 1938

NOTICES SERVED      RESULTS OF SERVICE OF NOTICES						
Nature	No. of Inspections	Informal	Statutory	Complied with by owner or occupier	Complied with by owner or occupier in default	Notified
Noise Abatement	20	4	-	4	-	-
Recorded Housing Inspections	149	-	-	21	24	-
Other houses under P.H.A. or H.A.	1662	298	121	139	73	2-7
Re-visits to property under notice	1297	-	-	-	-	-
Courts, Yards and passages	35	35	-	21	-	11
Pail Closets	14	-	-	-	-	-
Ashbins	4	4	-	4	-	-
Slaughterhouse	444	-	-	-	-	-
Visits re defective water supplies	172	53	-	-	93	-
Ice Cream Premises	7	-	-	-	-	-
Bakehouses	45	6	-	6	-	-
Licensed Premises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Food Premises	150	15	-	9	-	-
Farms	9	-	-	-	-	-
Ice Cream Samples (Methylene Blue)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water-Bacteriological & Chemical Samples	3	-	-	-	-	-
Smoke Observations & Other smoke visits	7	6	-	6	-	-
Visits and Re-visits re Smoke Control Areas	134	-	204	204	-	-
Piggeries	9	-	-	-	-	-
Factories with Mechanical Power	23	2	-	3	-	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	3	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious Diseases	104	-	-	-	-	-
Verminous Premises	31	-	-	-	31	-
Offensive Trades	11	1	-	1	-	-
Rodent Control	111	-	-	-	-	-
Public Conveniences	74	-	-	-	-	-
Shops C.S.R.P.	68	13	-	15	-	55
M.C. Conversions	613	-	-	19	193	-
Diseases of Animal Acts	17	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Removal	1093	-	-	-	-	-
Refuse Disposal	364	-	-	-	-	-
Salvage	105	-	-	-	-	-
Movable Dwellings	22	12	-	12	-	-
Committees etc.,	85	-	-	-	-	-
Interviews	391	-	-	-	-	-
Pet Animal Act and Animal Boarding Establishments	3	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7279	439	325	464	414	307





TABLE 4

DEFECTS RECORDED DURING 1968

Dwelling houses.

Defective ceiling constructions	6
" plaster	5
" floors	3
" Kitchen ranges, fireplaces and flues	1
" Windows and cords	12
" Doors	6
" Staircases	5
" Damp proof courses	8
" Skirting Boards	2
" Water supply	31
" roofs	27
" External Walls	4
" Pointing and brickwork of walls	10
" Chimneys	2
" Chimney flashings	2
" Rainwater pipes	5
" Eavesgutters	8
" Dustbins and sanitary pails	22
" Drains	55
" Choked W.C.'s	32
" W.C. apparatus	11
" W.C. buildings	4
" Inspection Chambers and Covers	2

<u>Food Premises</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Complied with</u>
Washing Facilities	1	1
Floors, Walls and ceilings	6	4
Limewashing	-	-
Others	3	5
First Aid Boxes	1	3
Totals	11	13



MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION 1968

Number of pigs killed	248,958
Number of pigs inspected	248,958

All Diseases or Conditions except Tuberculosis

Whole carcasses condemned	336
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	37,147
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	15.1%

Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	4
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3,838
Percentage of number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.1%

Meat Condemned

	Tons.	Cwts.	Ozs.	Lbs
Abscesses	30	14	2	1
Arthritis	5	5	1	26
Bruising	6	1	3	24
Cirrhosis & M.S.	20	18	1	21
Enteritis	16	13	1	1
Fever	2	1	2	24
Nephritis		2	1	9
Damaged in slaughter	4	9	1	21
Pericarditis	4	6	2	6
Septic Pericarditis		10	0	13
Peritonitis	5	4	2	9
Septic Peritonitis	1	5	3	15
Pleurisy	2	10	1	25
Septic Pleurisy	1	15	2	1
Pneumonia	23	16	0	15
Tumours		9	1	16
Tuberculosis	33	6	1	27
Jaundice		9	2	18
Moribund		3	2	17
Urticaria		16	0	23
Erysipelas		3	0	22
Oedema		8	0	21
Septic Metritis	1	15	3	7
Septicaemia		1	2	3
Septic Enteritis	1	14	1	27
Septic Arthritis	1	7	0	17
Gangrene	1	7	3	17
Miscellaneous		10	3	9
Total	168	10	3	15

# OTHER FOOD COMMODITIES

Meat:-

Tons Cwts Qrs lbs

Canned Meat

19 3 8

Other Food:-

Canned

10 2 12

1 10 1 20

## FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

During the year 202 visits to food premises were made, particular attention being paid to catering establishments.

The following table shows the number of food premises covered by these Regulations, divided into the various trades, and showing how they comply with Regulations 16 and 19.

Trade Category	Number	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 16	Number to which Reg. 19 applies	Number fitted to comply with Reg. 19
Public Bodies (Hospitals etc)	5	5	5	5
Restaurants and Cafes	17	17	17	17
School Canteens	13	13	13	13
Works Canteens	31	31	31	31
Fried Fish Shops	22	22	22	22
Bakehouses	20	20	20	20
Slaughterhouse	1	1	1	1
Bacon Factory and				
Meat Products				
Wholesale Grocers	4	4	4	4
Retail Grocers	114	114	-	-
Butchers	34	34	34	34
Fishmongers	7	7	7	7
Confectioners	58	58	-	-
Miscellaneous	5	5	-	-
Licensed Premises	48	48	48	48
Beerhouses	12	12	12	12
Clubs	19	19	19	19
Off Licences	27	27	-	-
	437	437	230	230

MILK SUPPLY (REGISTRATION AND LICENCES)

Under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, there are registered 129 Milk Distributors and 15 dairies.

MILK SATTLING

The County Council, as licensing authority, have taken the following samples in Hyde, and submitted them to the appropriate tests in the Public Health Laboratory in Manchester.

Methylene Blue Test

154 samples of Tuberculin Tested Milk (8 unsatisfactory)

Turbidity Test

16 samples of Sterilised Milk - all satisfactory.

Biological Test

2 samples of T.T. milk were submitted to biological tests and none were found to contain tubercle bacilli. No sample of raw milk has been found to contain tubercle bacilli since 1959, when there was only one.

Colony Count Test

11 samples of U.H.T. milk were submitted to the colony count test. No sample had a plate count of more than 10.

Brucella

23 bulk samples were submitted for Brucella examination from the "raw milk" herds in the Borough, none of which were Brucella positive. The three positive samples came from three farms, which were placed under Pasteurisation Orders until the offending cows were traced and removed. 69 individual cow samples were also taken and one found to be Brucella positive on examination.

At the end of 1968 there were nine dairy herds in the Borough from which milk was sold raw to the public.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in Hyde.

Ice Cream

There are six manufacturers and 162 vendors of Ice Cream on the register. Of the manufacturers, two manufacture Ice Cream regularly.

During the year no samples were submitted to the Methylene Blue Test

### UNBOUND FOOD COMPLAINTS

From time to time we receive complaints about articles of food bought in shops or at canteens in local factories. In the majority of cases, the complaint is of foreign bodies in the food, and these complaints are passed on to officers of the County Council - the Food and Drugs Authority - who investigates them and takes appropriate action. A list of complaints received in 1968 and the action taken is given below:-

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
1. Mouldy Yoghurt.	Retailer fined £20 and £12.19.8d costs.
2. Mouldy Sponge Sandwich.	Manufacturer fined £75.
3. Foreign body in tin of Stewed Steak.	Manufacturer fined £25.
4. Fly in Corned Beef.	Caution to manufacturers.
5. Insect in Bread.	Caution to manufacturers.
6. Mouldy Crumpets.	Retailer cautioned.
7. Mouldy Yoghurt.	Absolute discharge.
8. Mould in Bread.	Retailer cautioned.
9. Mould in Cake.	No action.
10. Foreign body in milk.	No action.
11. Mouldy Dripping.	Retailer fined £10.
12. Maggots in Bacon.	Retailer fined £25.
13. Mould in Cornish Pasty.	Caution to Retailer.
14. Baby Food-Stale.	Retailer cautioned for selling dried milk after expiry date.
15. Smell from a tin of Green Beans.	No action.
16. Fly in Cheese.	Manufacturer cautioned.
17. Smell from a tin of Baked Beans.	No action.
18. Foreign Body in Tripe.	Retailer fined £20 with £1.16.6d costs.
19. Foreign Body in Fish.	No action - natural flesh.
20. Foreign Body in Tin of Meat.	Manufacturers fined £10.
21. Dirty Loaf.	No action.
22. Metal in Meat.	Manufacturer cautioned.
23. Foreign Body in Cake.	Manufacturer cautioned.
24. Mouldy Bread Rolls.	Manufacturer fined £5.
25. Mouldy Crumpets.	Verbal caution to manufacturers.
26. Fly in Tart.	Manufacturer cautioned.
27. Dirty Bread.	Manufacturer cautioned.



### SMOKE CONTROL

We have four Smoke Control Orders in operation, viz. No.1 (Cheetham Fold) date of operation 1st June, 1961, and covering 688 premises (677 dwellings); No.2 (Gee Cross) - date of operation 1st October, 1962 and covering 1702 premises (1636 dwellings); No.3 (Hattersley) - date of operation 1st September, 1962, and covering 2085 premises (2083 dwellings); No.4 (Back Bower) covers 918 premises (885 dwellings). No.5 - date of operation 1st September, 1968 and covering 1439 premises (1410 dwellings). These five areas cover a total of 2231 acres. No.6 area was confirmed on 25th October, 1968. It covers 1002 premises (992 dwellings) and has an area of 680 acres.

### Volumetric Method - Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution

Apparatus for the estimation of the concentration of smoke and sulphur dioxide by the volumetric method is operated in the Health Department, measurements being taken daily. The following table shows the daily mean concentration during each month of 1968.

Estimates of Daily Mean Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Volumetric Method

	Smoke Concentration Microgrammes per cub. meter			Sulphur Dioxide Concentration Microgrammes per cub. meter.		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
<u>Health Dept</u>						
January	206	371	61	154	267	107
February	207	457	64	188	214	151
March	193	597	52	172	261	111
April	123	269	66	157	263	72
May	129	445	37	204	352	140
June	58	123	22	154	240	113
July	74	117	43	99	189	82
August	41	76	18	93	149	48
September	80	301	23	101	186	42
October	123	415	56	116	147	67
November	154	948	34	117	219	74
December	213	398	96	118	204	80



The average daily mean concentrations for 1968 are shown below, compared with corresponding figures for the six previous years.

Estimated Daily Mean Concentration of

<u>Year</u>	<u>Smoke (u gms. per cub. met)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (u gms. per cub. met)</u>
1968	130	120
1967	133	139
1966	149	124
1965	182	167
1964	226	159
1963	202	169
1962	255	201

It is difficult to make comparison of these figures without taking into account climatic conditions and other factors. But they do suggest that in the town's centre there is a steady diminution in atmospheric pollution.

RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 the Local Authority is responsible for inspecting the district to discover rodent infestations. The inspection and treatment of business premises, particularly food premises, occupies a large proportion of the time of the rodent operative.

In addition, much work has been done in treating infestations in private dwellings (this work being carried out free of charge); in inspecting Local Authority property and treating where necessary; and in carrying out two "Maintenance Treatments" for the destruction of rats in sewers together with surface treatments of the Sewage Works.

The number of premises found to be infested during the year was 406 (242 rats and 164 mice). Of the 164 infestations by mice, none could be classed as "serious". A total of 436 treatments was carried out to deal with these infestations, and the number of visits made was 1509.

The table on the following page gives details of the work done:-



1. No. of properties in district	Local authorities		All other (including business and industrial)	Agricultural	Total
	Local authorities	Business			
2a. Total no. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	13	307	123	9	452
2b. No. infested by i) Rats ii) Mice	6 4	151 108	42 48	3 1	202 161
3a. Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	13	58	28	9	108
3b. No. infested by i) Rats ii) Mice	9 2	17 18	11 12	3 1	40 33
4. Total number of infested properties treated	21	294	113	8	436

PREScribed PARTICULARS OF THE ADMINISTRATION

OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	3	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	201	2	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	18	-	-	-
Total	239	5	4	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more cases).

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (3.1)	1	2	-	1	-
Overcrowding (3.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (3.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (3.4)	1	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (3.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (3.7)	-	1	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or Defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Outwork)	2	-	-	-	-
Total	5	4	-	2	-

3 - OUTWORKERS. 34 workers were registered, 24 of whom made weaving apparel, and 10 worked on rubber products.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Continued staff shortage during 1968 made it impossible to have all the premises inspected during the year. A total of 68 visits were made for all purposes and the following tables show the position concerning premises covered by the Act.

Table A

Registration and General Inspections

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Premises Registered During Year</u>	<u>Total No. of Premises Registered at end of Year</u>	<u>No. of Inspected Premises registered at General Inspection during the year.</u>
Offices	3	64	17
Retail Shops	12	240	29
Wholesale Shops	2	19	5
Warehouses			
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens.	--	41	17
Fuel Storage Depots	--	3	--

Table B

No. of visits for all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 68.

Table C

Analysis of Persons Employed

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of Persons Employed</u>	
Offices	610	
Retail Shops	957	
Wholesale Departments, warehouses	206	
Catering Establishments open to the public	306	
Canteens	6	
Fuel Storage Depots	8	
	<u>2093</u>	
	909	Males
	1184	Females

During 1968 we have followed up the inspection of registered premises which was completed in the previous year by reinspecting those found wanting, and also by inspecting newly registered premises. The table below shows the defects found during the year, and also, the number of defects remedied.

#### Analysis of Contraventions

Section	No. of Contraventions	
	Found	Remedied
4. Cleanliness	1	10
5. Overcrowding	-	-
6. Temperature	2	5
7. Ventilation	-	-
8. Lighting	-	2
9. Sanitary Conveniences	1	5
10. Washing Facilities	2	6
11. Supply of Drinking Water	-	-
12. Accommodation for Clothing	-	-
13. Sitting Facilities	-	-
14. Seats (Sedentary works)	-	-
15. Eating Facilities	-	-
16. Floor, Passages and Stairs	-	3
17. Fencing Exposed Parts of Machinery	-	-
24. First Aid - General Provisions	4	4
50. Information for Employees	6	10

Our inspections show that 96 registered premises were found to comply with the requirements of the Act, a further 109 premises have carried out some work at our request to reach the required standard, and a further 162 are under notice to do so. Many of these have done some of the work required.

Our inspection also revealed that 32 occupiers of premises who had sent in registration forms (CSR1) had done so in error or had ceased to come within the scope of the Act when the inspection was made.

#### Accidents

Four accidents were reported during the year, all of which were fortunately of a minor character. All were investigated, and it was considered that no negligence on the part of the employer was evident in any case.

## REFUSE COLLECTION

A regular weekly collection of domestic refuse was again maintained apart from short periods around holidays. This is undoubtedly largely due to the Bin Incentive Bonus Scheme which we have operated since February, 1952. The binmen are required to complete a basic task of 100 bins per man per day, and a bonus of 4d paid for every bin in excess of that figure.

1968

Total Ashbins emptied	913,835
No. of loads of refuse collected	7,803
Estimated weight of refuse collected	18,939 tons.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at Rushmore Street until January, 1966, after which it moved to the Dunkirk Farm site, where a new depot has been constructed.

In addition to the refuse collected in Hyde, we also disposed of an estimated 2,523 tons of refuse brought in by our neighbours Low Kenelm U.D.C. who are temporarily without facilities for disposing of their refuse. This arrangement will continue until Longendale have completed arrangements they are making to cover this service.

## SALVAGE

The following are the quantities of salvage material sold during 1968:-

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Waste Paper	309	10	0
Bottles	2	15	1
Textiles	2	13	1
Metals		19	1



## SECTION VII

Services administered by the Divisional Health Committee through powers delegated by the County Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the Divisional Health Committee, I have the honour of presenting the Annual Report for 1968.

During 1968 the range of services provided by the County Health Authority in the Hyde Division was extended by the addition of an Occupational Therapist (Mrs. S. I. Lewis) to the staff. Though Mrs. Lewis a full-time employee of the County, her services are shared by the neighbouring division of North East Cheshire. During the first few months of her employment her work has been largely confined to visiting the physically handicapped of our area in their homes, assessing their needs and giving advice re adaptations and improvements.

The cervical cytology clinic began first in November, 1967 and has continued during 1968 but the demand for this anti-cancer health measure has been disappointingly low.

Family planning clinics run by the Family Planning Association have functioned in the Hyde District clinic and in the Blythley clinic. Work in the Central clinic has gone from strength to strength and all the workers concerned have had to put in many hours of additional labour.

At 859 the number of births in the Division during 1968 showed a marked drop compared with the steady annual increase recorded in previous years. The number of home deliveries fell to a total of 177, which at 20.6 per cent of the total is the lowest figure for this type of delivery for years. This drop in the birth rate has resulted in a slight fall in the attendances recorded at the Antenatal Clinics which is also reflected in the figures.

YEAR	POPULATION (TO NEAREST 500)	TOTAL BIRTHS	* 1ST ATTENDANCES AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS	TOTAL ATTENDANCE AT INFANT WELFARE CLINICS
1963	30,500	600	203 = 20.6	739
1964	32,010	767	245 = 31.8	792
1965	45,000	797	253 = 32.0	850
1966	48,000	905	222 = 25.0	892
1967	50,000	923	201 = 22.0	882
1968	50,000	859	177 = 21.0	919

Vaccination against measles became available during the year and this is now an established and very valuable part of the regime of protection offered to every child.

The modern tendency in the care of the aged is to try to keep them out of old people homes and other institutions for as long as possible. Well looked

flats with or without warrens and communal facilities are making this more feasible with the result that the demand for Home Helps continues to increase. During the year the hours of help provided in the division rose by 12,429 to a record total of 61,372 - an increase of 25% over the previous year. I cannot envisage any dramatic change in the circumstances of the aged and infirm whereby the demand for Home Helps will be diminished. The whole tendency is in the opposite direction and I am sure that this service will continue to expand though not quite at the present rate. The rapid expansion of this service over the past few years has been largely due to the taking up of the slack that had existed for too long. The present level of help being provided, which is the equivalent of 0.6 full time Home Helps per 1,000 population, is still somewhat lower than that available in other like industrial areas.

### Immunisation and Vaccination

Reinforcing doses against diphtheria and tetanus are continued by the Division. A much extra effort has been made by the Division in this respect. The younger children were omitted from the 1968 list and will receive their booster dose in 1969.

The Clinics administered by the Divisional Committee and the attendances thereat are as under:-

TABLE 1

(a) Infant Welfare	No. of Sessions.	New Cases	Total Attendances	Att'd by Doctor	Average 1968	Attendances Provided
Hyde (Central Clinic)	104	302	7406	652	72	--
Hyde (Bayley Hall)	52	131	2561	609	53	43
Hyde (Stodmott Road)	48	90	1921	232	30	--
Hyde (Mattersley)	100	259	2866	1243	29	--
Hollinsworth	38	95	1751	470	16	71
Tintwistle	23	18	483	81	21	30
Broadbottom	24	24	450	106	19	31

A summary of attendances at ante-natal classes for mothers expected to be confined at home is given in Table 1 (b). The attendances have risen over the years and almost every mother who has her baby at home is now being seen. Routine blood specimens are taken; relaxation classes are held and co-operation with family doctors is well maintained.

### (b) Mothers

	No. of Sessions	New Cases	Total Attendances	Att'd by Doctor	Average Attendances 1968
Ante-natal (Domiciliary Cases)	50	164	762	762	15
Ante-natal (Relaxation Classes)	46	146	321	---	13
Ante-natal (Mattersley)	46	146	321	---	13
Dental (Expectant and Nursing Mothers)	---	9	22	---	--

CLINIC ON TRE, HYDE

Tuesday (2nd & 4th)  
(10.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon)

Clinic for testing hearing of toddlers.  
This is conducted by a specially trained  
Health Visitor.

Wednesday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Child Health Clinic attended by a Medical  
Officer and two Health Visitors.

Thursday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Ante-natal Clinic for cases who wish to be  
confined at home. A Medical Officer, Health  
Visitor and Domiciliary Midwife attend and  
relaxation classes are conducted by  
Physiotherapist.

Friday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Child Health Clinic attended by a General  
Practitioner, two Health Visitors and a  
Clinic Nurse.

HYDE - RATHEN HALL

Monday (1st & 3rd)  
2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Clinic for testing hearing of toddlers.  
This is conducted by a specially trained  
Health Visitor.

Tuesday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Child Health Clinic attended by a Medical  
Officer and Health Visitor.

HYDE - GEE CROSS

Monday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Child Health Clinic at which a Medical Officer,  
Health Visitor and Clinic Nurse attend.

HYDE - HATTISLEY

Monday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Child Health Clinic attended by a General  
Practitioner and two Health Visitors.

Tuesday (10.00 a.m. - 12.00 noon)

Relaxation Classes. These are conducted by  
a Health Visitor.

Wednesday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Ante-natal Clinic for cases who wish to be  
confined at home. A General Practitioner attends.

Thursday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Child Health Clinic at which a General  
Practitioner and two Health Visitors attend.

Friday (2nd & 4th)  
(9.30 a.m. - 12.00 noon)

Clinic for testing hearing of toddlers.  
This is conducted by a specially trained  
Health Visitor.

## ROLLING GREEN

Tuesday (2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Ante-natal Clinic at which a Health Visitor and Midwife attend.

Thursday (1st & 3rd)  
(2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m.)

Child Health Clinic at which a General Practitioner and Health Visitor attend.

Wednesday (3rd & 4th)  
(9.30 a.m. - 12.00 noon)

Young persons Clinic at which a Medical Officer and Health Visitor attend.

A Medical Officer attends monthly at the immunisation clinic.

## FROM BOTTOM.

A Child Health Clinic is held at the Methodist Church School on the first and third Wednesday of each month and a General Practitioner and a Health Visitor are in attendance.

## THE WISTLE

A General Practitioner and Health Visitor attend the Child Welfare Clinic which is held in Christ Church School on the second and fourth Thursday of each month.

## GENERAL

From the above clinics children under five may be referred for advice or treatment to special clinics. Ophthalmic and Dental cases are dealt with at the Clinic Centre. Orthopaedic and Ultra Violet Ray Clinics are held at the Physiotherapy Centre, Parsons' Street. Hearing tests of infants are carried out by specially trained Health Visitors.

Details are given in Table 11 below:-

	<u>New Cases</u>	<u>Total Attendances</u>	<u>Professional Consultations</u>
Orthopaedic.....	66	360	222
Ultra Violet Ray-Children ....	7	66	32
Ophthalmic .....	72	277	---
Dental - Children .....	29	52	36
Hearing - Children .....	714	742	---

## SALE OF NATIONAL DRIED MILK AND PREPARED FOODS

### National Welfare Foods

National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil and Vitamin Tablets are issued from the Divisional Office and from each of the Child Welfare Clinics. Table 111a gives particulars of the issues during the year.



TABLE 111 (a)

National Dried Milk 1167 tins at 2/4d.....	£136.	2.	0.
National Dried Milk 1574 tins at 4/0d.....	£314.	16.	0.
National Dried Milk 121 tins free.....	-	-	-
Orange Juice 9651 bottles at 1/6d. each .....	£723.	16.	6.
Orange Juice 635 bottles free.....	-	-	-
Cod Liver Oil 630 bottles at 1/- .....	£ 31.	10.	0.
Cod Liver Oil 161 bottles free.....	-	-	-
Vitamin A & D 957 packets at 6d. each .....	£ 24.	18.	0.
Vitamin A & D 3 packets free .....	-	-	-

Proprietary Foods

Certain infant foods, mainly milk and cereal products are available at the Infant Welfare Centres and particulars of sales in Hyde are given in table 111 (a). At other clinics the sale of proprietary foods is controlled entirely by the Voluntary Committees and details of sales are not available.

TABLE 111 (b)

	<u>Total Sales</u>		
Clinic Centre Hyde ... ..	£1,535.	11.	0.
Bayley Hall ... ..	£ 41.	4.	2.
Geo Cross ... ..	£ 522.	16.	11.
Hattersley ... ..	£ 480.	4.	5.
	<hr/>		
	£2,956.	16.	6.

HEALTH VISITORS

At the end of the year there were six Health Visitors employed on full time duties in the Borough of Hyde and two Health Visitors employed in the Longdendale and Tintwistle districts. (Half of Hattersley is in Longdendale).

The duties of the Health Visitors include the visiting of families with children under five. She advises the parents on general health, matters affecting the family and on the mental, physical and emotional health of children including advice on parent-craft and household management where necessary. Apart from the routine first visit to new born babies, further visiting is of necessity selective.

Health Visitors attend Child Welfare and Ante-natal Clinics and in conjunction with the Midwives give advice and talks on health education and mother-craft. An increasing amount of time is occupied in visiting the aged members of the population and in many instances the Health Visitor has co-operated with voluntary organisations and the family doctor in an endeavour to keep old persons healthy in their own homes as long as possible.

In her general role of family visitor she is often the first person to observe the onset of physical or mental stress and can arrange help either through statutory or voluntary services at an early stage.



# TABLE IV

## Numbers and Types of Visits to Homes

	Mothers Ante-Natal	Under 1 year	Children 1 - 5 yrs	School	Home Helps	A.B.	After Care
Hyde	402	4448	5729	224	43	177	355
Longdenale & ) Tintwistle )	36	559	640	37	12	-	126
Total 1968	438	5007	6369	321	55	177	1081
Total 1967	590	4791	5765	240	60	111	2069

The total number of visits during the year was 13,382 as against 13,626 in 1967.

The majority of Health Visitors' transport costs and travelling expenses are paid by the County Council under the Essential Car Users Scheme.

## DISTRICT NURSING

We now have eight full-time District Nurses employed three from the Division, one male and seven female, and these are assisted by part-time staff when necessary. The male nurse is employed also in the Stalybridge and Delinfield Division.

This service is, of course, administered by the County Council but General practitioners are authorised to call directly on the service and much of the work is connected with the elderly and infirm who in many cases are permanently confined to bed and require regular visits from the nurses. It will be appreciated that as the number of elderly persons increases there will be a corresponding increase on the nursing staff. A considerable amount of time also is spent in advising the relatives of chronic sick patients who may be living with them.

Special reference is made in the Care and After-care section of this Report concerning the loan of nursing requisites although the District Nurses play a big part in the issue of smaller items of equipment.

## DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

	Hyde	Longdenale	Tintwistle	Total
Total number of births in Division				
Live	614	214	20	848
Still	10	1	--	11
	624	215	20	859
Delivered at Home				
Live	124	52	1	177
Still	-	--	-	--
	124	52	1	177

There are six midwives in the Division; three for the Hyde area, one for Longdendale and Tintwistle and two for Hattersley. Although the Midwives are allocated to the areas mentioned above, they do, in practice, perform duties in any part of the Division should the necessity arise.

### IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Protection is now provided during infancy and school life against the following:-

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough (Pertussis) Tetanus (lock jaw) Poliomyelitis, Measles, T.B. (B.C.G.) and Smallpox.

Many of the courses of vaccination against Diphtheria (Pertussis) tetanus Poliomyelitis and measles are given through the County Health Service and the remainder by the General Practitioners in their surgeries. The totals are given in the table that follows:-

#### NUMBER OF BOYS AND GIRLS VACCINATED IN 1968

(Primary = P. Reinforcing = R)

<u>Vaccine</u>		<u>Year of Birth</u>						<u>Totals</u>
		1968	1967	1966	1965	'61-'64	Others under 16	
Diphtheria	P	295	381	84	30	35	-	825
Tetanus (Triple)								
Pertussis	R	1	110	212	83	125	14	531
Diphtheria	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	R	-	1	14	7	2	313	337
Poliomyelitis	P	301	421	73	44	19	-	858
(Oral)	R	-	105	269	129	95	321	919
Measles	P	12	50	228	156	219	4	671
	R	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Vaccination against smallpox is given by the General Practitioner only and vaccination with B.C.G. against T.B. is given by the County Health Service or the Hospital Service.

It will be noted that the number of children successfully vaccinated against T.B. remains disappointingly low. I have dealt with the reasons for this in previous Annual Reports. I see little hope for a change for the better until Government policy changes.

#### Vaccination against Smallpox

The following table shows the number of persons vaccinated in the Division during 1968.

	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2-4</u>	<u>5-15</u>	<u>16-1</u>	(1967)
Number Vaccinated	5	98	158	65	326	131
Number re-vaccinated	..	-	-	6	6	6

#### Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Number of consent forms issued	...	...	...	...	413
Number of consents received	...	...	...	...	332
Pre-vaccination skin tests					
Number tested...	...	...	...	...	290
+ ve	...	...	...	...	19
- ve	...	...	...	...	270
Result not known	...	...	...	...	12
No + ve and had B.C.G. previously	..	...	...	...	11
% Naturally + ve (10=19-11=8	...	...	...	...	2.9%
No. vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	250
No. re-vaccinated with B.C.G.	...	...	...	...	-

The total numbers recorded in the Tuberculosis registers in the Division at 31st December, were:-

	<u>Hyde</u>	<u>Longdendale</u>	<u>Tintwistle</u>	<u>...</u>	<u>...</u>
Hyde	56(62)	38(39)	7(7)	1(1)	102(109)
Longdendale	23(25)	20(23)	5(5)	3(3)	51(61)
Tintwistle	1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	-(-)	3(3)
	80(88)	59(63)	13(13)	12(12)	164(176)

(1967 totals are shown in brackets).

#### The supply of Nursing Requisites, etc.

The issue of nursing requisites, on loan to patients nursed in their own homes continued throughout the year. These articles are stored partly in this office and partly by the District Nurses in their own homes, although, in the case of larger items of equipment, these are issued from the Divisional Office. In addition there are some items at Hollingworth Clinic and one small store is kept in a private house in Broadbottom for which a rental of 10/- per annum is paid to the house-holder.

Once again, through the generosity of residents in the Division it was possible to provide a number of needy families with many items of furniture and equipment. These are greatly appreciated by the recipients.

In addition to this source of supply the M.V.S. have organised a similar service and have co-operated at all times in making this a worthwhile venture.

## Convalescent Treatment

The Divisional Health Committee is not responsible for sending patients to convalescent homes where it is really an extension of hospital treatment. Cases following illness treated at home, or where other circumstances in the home necessitate a period of complete rest and a change of environment.

During the year accommodation was arranged for 30 adults and 18 children. The cost incurred during the year was £643. 12. 10d. Adults in receipt of National Assistance and children of school age are accommodated free of charge.

## Chiropody.

As the Committee are now well aware, the Chiropody Service is available to persons of pensionable age and certain handicapped people. Treatment is provided free to patients whose income falls below a given figure and over 90% of the cases are receiving free treatment.

Patients may go to the Chiropodist of choice provided the Chiropodist has such qualifications as entitle him to be on the approved list of the Cheshire County Council. The patients are enabled to have an initial course of six treatments at monthly intervals, and thereafter to have six treatments every year. In certain very exceptional cases, more frequent treatment may be obtained if authorised by the Divisional Medical Officer.

Details as to the number of persons receiving treatment under the County Scheme at 31st December, 1968 are summarised in the following table.

PLACE OF TREATMENT	CATEGORY OF PATIENT					
	AGED 65 YEARS AND OVER		PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED		EXCEPT MOTHERS	
	No. of Patients	No. of treatments	No. of patients	No. of treatments	No. of Patients	No. of treatments
Chiropodists	614	3,698	20	126	NIL	NIL
Surgery						
Home of Patient	473	2,276	12	80	NIL	NIL
Club	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

No. of cases for which County Council paid Full fees 936 Part fees 133

No. of treatments for which County Council paid Full fees 5,360 Part fees 820.



Under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the County Council provides Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons and a scheme under this Act has been made the responsibility of the County Health Committee.

In addition to the services rendered by Nurses, Health Visitors and Helps the following aids were provided for Handicapped persons during 1968.

Bath Safety rails and other bathroom aids .....	20.
Ramps .....	5.
Footpath crossings, driveways etc .....	5.

Much of the work for handicapped persons in the Division is carried out by voluntary associations who receive grants from the County Council. The Welfare Society at Ashton-under-Lyne and the other Institutions for the Blind do much work in the Division.

Car badges used by handicapped persons are provided on application.

DATA BY TYPE OF HANDICAP

<u>Number of Persons</u>	
Persons aged 65 years or over	
on first visit in 1968 .....	102
Aged under 65 on first visit	
in 1968 .....	
( i ) Chronic sick and tuberculosis .....	31
( ii ) Mentally handicapped .....	3
( iii ) Paternity .....	2
( iv ) Others .....	30
	<u>177</u>

Seventy-eight Domestic Helps were employed as part-time staff at the end of the year; the total number of hours worked being 61,372: an increase of 12,120 hours over the previous year.

Varying charges for Helps are made according to the income of the handicapped and at present range from nil to 6s. 0d. per hour.

OTHER OF THE DIVISION

Pole Bank Hall and Boulware

During the year visits of inspection were made to these two old people's homes run by the Borough of Hyde Welfare Committee. At Boulware there is accommodation for 13 elderly people, (10 men and 3 women) and at Pole Bank accommodation for 40 women. The homes proved most satisfactory and provided most useful service for the old people of Hyde.

County Council Welfare Homes

There are several homes throughout the County administered by the County Welfare Committee. The preliminary investigation as to the need and suitability for such accommodation is normally made by the Health Visitors in the Division.



During the year 36 cases were referred to the County Welfare Department through the Divisional Office, and 4 were referred by other people, for example by the patient's General Practitioner.

### MENTAL HEALTH

During the year the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and members of his staff have investigated and dealt with many cases referred to them for various reasons. The following report is as submitted by the Area Mental Welfare Officer:-

	<u>MALE</u>		<u>FEMALE</u>	
	<u>1967 - 1968</u>		<u>1967 - 1968</u>	
1. Section 5. Admissions to hospital for psychiatric treatment on an informal basis.	48	43	89	85
2. Section 25. Admissions to hospital for a period of 28 days for observation	21	24	36	29
3. Section 26. Admissions to hospital for extended treatment.	4	3	2	2
4. Section 29. Admissions to hospital as a matter of urgency.	5	9	5	5
5. Section 39. Recall to hospital after breaking conditions of leave.		1		
6. Section 60. Ordered to hospital from a court.	2	1		

It is also of interest that apart from the above figures, 29 male and 35 female patients were referred to the Psychiatric Out Patient Clinic, thus obviating the necessity for admission to hospital in the majority of these cases. Most of these patients are included in the 167 patients who were conveyed to the Clinic by Mental Welfare Officers for consultations with the Psychiatrists, because they could not otherwise have attended.

62 male and 81 female patients were referred from the Consultant Psychiatrist for follow-up in the community, and to this end Mental Welfare Officers made 2,618 home visits during the year, an increase of 752 over 1967.

219 domicilliary visits have been made by the Consultant Psychiatrists accompanied by a Mental Welfare Officer, in order to discuss together, the most beneficial course of action for the patient.

88 referrals were received and subsequently referred to other agencies, which were better equipped to deal with them. It is interesting to note that one of these referrals was to Dr. Mellor at the Alcohol Unit, Springfield Hospital, Chingford. This Unit introduces to this area, quite a new concept in the field of mental health.

In addition 28 referrals were made for accommodation for the Elderly Mentally Infirm. Unfortunately there is a very long waiting list for this type of accommodation and often, hospitalisation has had to be implemented or extended.

Day care at Ashton General Hospital was arranged for 1 male and 3 female patients, arrangements were also made for 1 male patient to attend the Industrial Unit at Offerton House, Stockport. Applications have also been made

for hostel accommodation in respect of 2 female in-patients at St. Thomas' Hospital, Stockport, who are well enough to be discharged, but have no alternative accommodation available to them, and because of their lengthy hospitalisation, will need help in re-adjusting to a full life in the community.

An additional 7 male and 6 female subnormal patients were referred for domiciliary supervision during the year, and in all, 1,167 supervisory visits were made by Mental Welfare Officers to such patients, an increase of 15 upon the 1967 figure. In order to relieve pressure in the home, short-term care was arranged for 8 subnormal patients in hostels or hospitals.

The Grange Road Youth Club membership has grown steadily throughout the year and the attendance on Wednesday evenings is now approximately 45. I may again express my sincere thanks to the Hyde Health Committee for all its help to use the Divisional Mini-coach to convey members. Activities have included a Christmas Party and a visit to Lister Hospital. The club has also formed an active fund-raising committee who amongst other things, organised a sponsored walk which was started by the Mayor of Hyde and is expected to realize over £300 for future activities.

Mr. D.J. Dilworth is still at the Manchester College of Commerce, studying for his C.S.M.

Mrs. Hinsella is expecting a baby and retired from the service in December.

Mr. I.K. Wood was appointed Trainee Mental Welfare Officer from the West Riding County Council. Miss. P. Carr, R.N.C. was transferred from the South Hill area office and Mr. P.J. Huxley came into the service as Trainee Mental Welfare Officer directly after successfully completing a I.M. (Youg.) Course in October.

As anticipated, the figures for admission to hospital continued to decline and the emphasis on community care is steadily becoming more firm. The liaison between this department, and other agencies has been developed to an even higher degree during the year, and it is hoped that this progress will continue in all aspects.

#### ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

During the year there has been an increase of 13 males and 31 females on the register at the Centre.

One Special Care Unit has been in operation during the whole twelve months.

#### Social Holiday

On May 11th to 13th a party of forty-six Trainees were taken on holiday to St. Annes. It was possible for several trips to be made during the holiday, as the motor coach and driver stayed with the party for the whole of the week.

A visit to the Lake District.

The morning spent on the beach and a visit to Stanley Park, Blackpool.

A visit to Heysham Head, Morecombe.

A visit to the beach and the Dettling Lane, St. James.

The morning spent on the beach and a visit to Stanley Park, Blackpool.

Most of the day spent on the beach and a visit to a Show in the evening to see Dr. Dolittle.

During Mental Health Week 1968, the Centre was open to the public; in November, we held a Bring & Buy Sale & Coffee Evening, the proceeds were allocated to the Trainees' Comforts Fund, this effort raised £104.

### Swimming

Instruction in swimming still takes place each week, and approximately twenty Trainees attend for this in groups of ten per week. We are proud to announce that 3 males and 2 females have been awarded the Bronze Medal, and are now in further training for the silver medal. A gala was held in November 1968, and most of the Trainees went as spectators.

### And the Festivities

At Christmas a Dinner Party was held at the Centre, the Trainees gave a concert, afterwards there were games which everyone enjoyed.

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### DO NOT NOW

In the workrooms, three different jobs are carried out for James North & Son Ltd., both males and females turning glove linings, pairing and packing garden gloves, and packing dusters into polythene bags.

Work is also done for J. Galt of the dale, boxing and packing Educational Equipment.

Contract work for Thalidomide Bags.

Craft work - knitting bags, slippers, tea-cosies, coat hangers, peg bags, done by female trainees.

Stools, window leathers, firewood and props made by the male trainees.

We do our own laundering i.e. Towels, Tablecloths, Kitchen Towels etc., but not overalls.

Two Male Trainees keep the garden tidy. Twice a week during the morning 4 Trainees (two male & 2 female) in rotation, are trained in the use of the gas cooker and taught how to cook breakfast. They are quite good now at preparing Cheese on Toast, Tomatoes on Toast, or just plain Toast. They sit down together and eat the meal they have prepared.

### Recreation - Another Enriching

Summer Cricket.... 35 minutes Dinner time ... Females, Staff & Males join in together.  
All Trainees are outdoor.

Winter

Football .... 35 minutes; Dinner time .. before the wind to save  
fuel.

Females & Males

"

"

Listen to record on  
Ingram's System.  
Dance and Sing.  
Play Snooker, and  
Cigarette Tugger.

### Junior Training Section

The number on the register in January was 67, and this rose later in the year to 67, falling to the lowest in September, when the number was 41. The staff was composed of 1 Supervisor, and 7 Assistant Supervisors. In September 2 of these went on full-time training courses. We are proud of the progress in their classes. One of the 22 pupils has been awarded a certificate in English, and 6 others for the 3 or 4 subjects in the school curriculum.

Mental Health Week took place in June, and a lecture was given on the Tuesday, and a Joint Mental Health Week Lecture on the Thursday. This was held at the Hyde School of Art and Design, and the Mayor of Hyde attended to present the lecture.

Our Christmas Open Day, when we have 2 shows, one of which is a nativity play, was held on "Monday 14th December, and the 2nd on Tuesday 15th. The Christmas party was held on December 17th, and was most greatly helped by the Hyde Rotary Club.

We have tried to widen the circle of our children by taking them on educational visits. We have visited Stock and Gold, taking them to the snowdrops in bloom; a large set show in Ashford, and from there across the to the chors. We have surely for the first time in the history of the school in January, by courtesy of the Variety Club, visits to the Theatre in the.

In July a small group of Seniors went on a visit to Buxton, and this was both enjoyable and educational.

2 members of staff have attended short courses, and we in turn, have had students from all fields both on day visits, and on teaching practice.

### Day Nurseries

#### Day Nurseries

Inspections have been made of the Day Nurseries at Ashton Leathers, and at Jackfield Hill, Hyde. This nursery is a very good one, and has 31 children, all of whom proved satisfactory in all respects.



